What is claimed is:

1. A method for producing formed ceramic bodies, particularly ceramic sheets or multilayer hybrids (10), provided with printed circuit traces, switching elements and/or plated-through holes, which are initially present as green bodies and contain organic auxiliary agents, particularly as binder, the green bodies being disposed during sintering and/or binder removal between porous setter plates (20, 21) through which gaseous, organic, bake-out products of the green bodies escape, the products developing during the sintering and/or binder removal, wherein a catalytically active substance, that catalytically converts the escaping, gaseous, organic, bake-out products from the green bodies, is introduced into the pores of the porous setter plates (20, 21).

2. A method for producing formed ceramic bodies, particularly ceramic sheets or multilayer hybrids (10), provided with printed circuit traces, switching elements and/or plated-through holes, which are initially present as green bodies and contain organic auxiliary agents, particularly as binder, the green bodies being disposed during sintering and/or binder removal between porous setter plates (20, 21) which are provided with porous separating layers (30, 31); gaseous, organic, bake-out products of the green bodies, the products developing during sintering and/or binder removal, escaping through the porous setter plates (20, 21) and the porous separating layers (30, 31), wherein a catalytically active substance, that catalytically converts the escaping, gaseous, organic, bake-out products from the green bodies, is introduced into the pores of the porous separating layers (31, 30).

3. The method as recited in Claim 2, wherein the catalytically active substance is introduced into the pores of the porous setter plates (20, 21), as well.

4. The method as recited in Claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the catalytically active substance is introduced into the surface area or uniformly inside the porous setter plates (20, 21) and/or the separating layers (30, 31).

5. The method as recited in at least one of the preceding claims, wherein the catalytically active substance oxidizes organic hydrocarbon compounds.

6. The method as recited in at least one of the preceding claims, wherein the catalytically active substance converts high-molecular, organic hydrocarbon compounds to form low-molecular, organic hydrocarbon compounds.

7. The method as recited in at least one of the preceding claims, wherein the catalytically active substance contains at least one of the elements platinum, palladium or rhodium.

8. The method as recited in at least one of the preceding claims, wherein the catalytically active substance is present in the form of colloids having sizes of 3 nm to 100 nm.

9. The method as recited in at least one of the preceding claims, wherein the catalytically active substance is introduced into the porous setter plates (20, 21) and/or the porous separating layers (30, 31) by steeping in a solution or spraying with a solution containing the catalytically active

substance, a thermal aftertreatment of the porous setter plates (20, 21), or of the porous setter plates (20, 21) with the applied porous separating layers (30, 31), being carried out after the introduction of the catalytically active substance.

10. The method as recited in Claim 9, wherein the solution having the catalytically active substance is a metallic-salt solution.

11. The method as recited in Claim 10, wherein the metallic-salt solution is an aqueous solution containing at least one of the metallic salts $PtCl_6$, $PdCl_2$, $RhCl_3$, platinum acetate, palladium acetate or rhodium acetate.

12. The method as recited in at least one of Claims 9 through 11, wherein the solution contains the catalytically active substance in a concentration of 0.1 g/l to 30 g/l.

13. The method as recited in at least one of Claims 9 through 12, wherein the thermal aftertreatment is carried out in a gas atmosphere which does not oxidize the catalytically active substance or which reduces the catalytically active substance.

14. The method as recited in at least one of Claims 9 through 13, wherein the thermal aftertreatment is carried out over a period of time of 30 min. to 5 hr. at a temperature of 100° C to 700° C.

15. A device for carrying out the method as recited in at least one of the preceding claims, wherein the porous setter plates (20, 21) are provided with gas outlets (22).

16. The device for carrying out the method as recited in at least one of Claims 1 through 14 or as recited in Claim 15, characterized by at least two porous setter plates (20, 21), or by at least two porous setter plates (20, 21) that are provided with porous separating layers (30, 31), which compress the green body during sintering and/or binder removal.

17. The device as recited in Claim 15 or 16, wherein the porous setter plates (20, 21), or the porous setter plates (20, 21) with the porous separating layers (30, 31), are permeable for low-molecular, gaseous, oxidation products, particularly for CO, CO_2, H_2O, CH_4, as well as simple hydrocarbons.

18. Use of the method as recited in at least one of Claims 1 through 14 for producing ceramic multilayer hybrids (10) from stacks of a plurality of green sheets (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) that are arranged in a justified manner one upon the other and are provided with printed circuit traces, switching elements and/or plated-through holes.

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